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1825





REPLY

TO

DR. HOSACK'S

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

OF

THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

ON THE

12th DAY OF JULY, 1824.

BY CHARLES WHITLAW.

PHILADELPHIA :

1825.

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TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

I SHOULD not at this time have intruded myself on the attention of the public, had it not been for a gross and malicious libel upon my character by Dr. Hosack, in his Inaugural Address delivered before the Medical Society of New-York; and, in order to give it currency, with all its illiberal and interested views, an adjourned meeting was called on the day of its delivery, and a resolution adopted to print it.

My character is too well known both to the American and British public, to require any reply to the Doctor's malicious aspersions. I therefore forbear retorting, although in many parts of his address the learned doctor has laid himself completely open. Indeed, the following documents render this unnecessary; any thing that could be added would only be trespassing on the time of the public.

I have only to add that Dr. Thornton never had any connexion with me. His name will be found among the following documents, as one of a committee, consisting of characters of the first respectability, appointed for the purpose of examining into and testing the virtues of my new system of medicine; and, in place of receiving any emolument, he and all of them were contributors, both by their services and their purses, to the charitable Asylum in which my new system was introduced.

Dr. Thornton's taking an active part in my favour arose from my curing his son, after he had been given over by the *regular* physicians. He afterwards put ten very bad cases under my care, all of which I cured; and this induced him to act as one of the committee appointed by the contributors to the Asylum, in order further to test the virtues of the new system.

The Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania have given the best answer to the interested views of Dr. Hosack, by their rejection of a similar bill to what he contemplates for New-York, which was done on the principle that it was in violation of the constitution, and a direct encroachment on the liberty of the people.

CHARLES WHITLAW.

ASYLUM

FOR THE CURE OF

SCROFULA & GLANDULAR DISEASES,

ON THE MEDICAL PRINCIPLES OF

MR. CHARLES WHITLAW.

Patron.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

Vice-Presidents.

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF STAMFORD & WARRINGTON.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD BEXLEY.

THE HON. AND REV. ANCHITEL GREY.

THE HON. BASIL COCHRANE.

SIR CLAUDIUS STEPHEN HUNTER, BART.

VICE ADMIRAL SIR JOSEPH SIDNEY YORKE, K. C. B.; M. P.

SIR FRANCIS MOLYN OMMANNEY, M. P.

MAJOR GENERAL NEVILLE.

GEORGE HARTOPP, ESQ. M. P.

PETER MOORE, ESQ. M. P.

MR. ALDERMAN KEY.

Physician.

ISAAC PIDDUCK, M. D.

Treasurer.

JOHN HARRISS, ESQ.

Secretary.

JAMES MILLAR, ESQ.

Committee.

Robert Ackermann, Esq.
Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Bul-
ler, Bart.
Samuel James Button, Esq.
Matthew Crawford, Esq.
Emerson Dowson, Esq.
Rev. Alexander Fletcher.
Samuel Fox, Esq.
Nathaniel Gracc. Esq.

Alexander Greig, Esq.
Henry Husband, Esq.
Admiral Maitland.
Frederick March, Esq.
Israel Phipps, Esq.
Peter Stainsby, Esq.
William Stevens, Esq.
Samuel Stock, Esq.
John Thornton, Esq. M. D
Admiral Williams.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

SOME apology is, perhaps, required from those who venture to add to the almost numberless Institutions, which, while they make large demands upon the British public, constitute at once the glory and the distinguishing characteristic of Britain. The Committee of this Asylum trust, however, that so long as poverty and disease are permitted, by an all-wise Providence, to pervade this transitory scene, and to cross us in our daily paths, a sufficient apology for those, who are anxious to diminish the vast aggregate of human woe, will readily present itself to every benevolent mind.

The Committee apprehend it will not be denied, that SCROFULA, and its cognate diseases, which it is the object of this Institution to cure by a new mode of treatment, and by the application of medicines hitherto unknown to the medical world at large, are amongst those calamities incident to the human frame, which call most loudly for the exertions of a compassionate public.

If the character of the disease itself, and the dreadful and often fatal effects which it produces, were not of themselves sufficient to justify the attempt; that justification would be amply found in the acknowledged frequency and rapid increase of this direful malady—so rapid and so general as to have become a national scourge.—Nor can it be imagined that, while Institutions for the relief of several specific disorders have, for a long time, been universally sanctioned, it will be deemed objectionable to establish another, aiming at the cure of a disease, so afflictive in its own character, and, very probably, in no small degree, contributing to several of those very disorders, for the relief of which other Institutions have been already established.

It might fairly be considered that, for the removal of such an affliction, not merely from our suffering fellow-creatures, but from our dependents and connexions—from our nearest and dearest relatives—from ourselves—it would be more than justifiable to resort to almost any new remedies offering the chance of ultimate success.

Impressed with these and similar considerations, a few individuals,—some of whom had experienced the most unequivocal benefit from Mr. Whitlaw's mode of treatment,—others, daily and hourly assailed by applications from diseased and necessitous persons, so numerous,* that no ordinary

* To the credit of Mr. Whitlaw, as well as to show the necessity of such an Asylum, the Committee may be permitted to state, that, since May last, Mr. Whitlaw has gratuitously administered Medicines to more than seventy patients, at a great expence to himself.

benevolence could administer any proportionate relief,—and all fully convinced, by minute observation, of the superior efficacy* of that treatment, formed themselves, in the month of February, 1821, into a Provisional Committee, for laying before the public a plan of the Asylum, in behalf of which, the Committee now solicit the aid of British benevolence.

In furtherance of their objects, the Provisional Committee convened a public meeting at Freemasons' Tavern, on the 28th of February, 1822, when a Report was read, stating, in substance—

“That having, for a considerable period, attended weekly examinations of Mr. Whitlaw's patients, and had the opportunity of observing the state of their several cases, and the progress of their cure, in the month of February, 1821, with the concurrence of Mr. Whitlaw, the Provisional Committee was formed, for the purpose of more completely combining their observations on the efficacy of the remedies introduced by him for the cure of Scrofulous Cases; since which period, the cases which presented themselves to their observation, had satisfied the Committee, that the efficacy and utility of those remedies, in the cure and alleviation of SCROFULA, were such as to demand that they should be brought more fully under the notice of the public.”

“That the Committee, in the duties they had taken on themselves, had enjoyed the satisfaction, resulting at all times from a connexion with a person of meritorious and benevolent character, devoted to the pursuits of science; and they thought it proper to mention, that Mr. Whitlaw having early in life embarked for America, with an ardent zeal for botanical studies, and having, among other occurrences favouring this bias of his mind, received in that country great assistance from a native Indian; was led to give particular attention to that knowledge of plants and skill in the healing art, by which many of the original inhabitants and their descendants have been distinguished.”

* Far be it from the Committee, to detract, in the smallest degree, from the professional skill, or the general candour of the faculty at large, than whom a more honourable or liberal body of men do not exist; but it is notorious, and requires no evidence, that the disorders in question are alarmingly on the increase.—Without, therefore, entering into the discussion, whether those *who are called* the regular practitioners *can cure* this malady; the innumerable and dreadful cases continually before the public but too certainly establish the fact, that they *do not cure them*; by which, of course, the Committee do not mean to deny, that there are individual cases of cure to be here and there met with, but that the cases of failure are, even under the care of the most skilful practitioners, incomparably more numerous than those of success, even taking that noble Institution, the Margate Infirmary, into the account.

“That this pursuit, aided by several years experience, and by a long and careful investigation of the vegetable productions of that fertile country, had led Mr. Whitlaw to the discovery of remedies which appeared to be highly valuable and important to mankind. That it was by no means the wish of Mr. Whitlaw to keep his knowledge to himself, or to leave to any single individual after him the power of saying he was the only depository of the secret. That his laudable anxiety was, by means fair to his own character and fortune, fair and beneficial to the community at large, to diffuse, as widely as possible, the knowledge of his remedies. That in the spirit and sincerity of this wish, Mr. Whitlaw had constantly invited all persons, but especially the gentlemen of the faculty, to a weekly examination of his patients; when indeed many most deplorable cases had constantly presented themselves; but, in contemplating them, the feelings had been relieved, by increased experience of the progressive benefit every one of them was receiving under his hands; for even where cure had been rendered, by the inveteracy of the disorder and circumstances of the patient, almost hopeless, an alleviation of the evil to a most beneficial extent had been effected.”

“That the cases referred to, afforded a picture of the character of SCROFULA most particularly, extending its malignant effects over numbers of the population of this country, conceivable, it was apprehended, only to few. But that Scrofulous disorders existed, and had been for some years increasing to a most afflicting degree, was beyond all dispute. And that it was not a casual visitor of this country, but an ancient and permanent evil belonging to it, was as certain as that the opinions of our ablest physicians (Dr. Cullen for instance) were well founded. On the same high authority it was stated, that climates lying between the 45th and 60th degrees of north latitude, were most liable to Scrofula; and that this country was the more subject to it and to a severer degree, from the peculiar humidity of its atmosphere, and from its frequent changes. That it might not be improperly mentioned as confirmatory of this opinion, that far more patients had presented themselves to Mr. Whitlaw than he could *alone* attend, and more especially of the poorer classes applying for eleemosynary assistance.”

“That it was, therefore, for the relief of the numerous sinking and otherwise helpless poor, that the Committee had made proposals for an Asylum for the reception of patients afflicted with SCROFULA. That they felt themselves warranted in saying, that when compared with Measles, Small-pox,

and other disorders which cut off our species in infancy, SCROFULA might truly be said to be the most malignant disease to which the human race was liable in the temperate climates ; the other disorders just mentioned, though infectious, being comparatively lenient and only transitory ; the worst of them, Small-pox, hardly destroying more than one out of ten."

"That SCROFULA, if it spared its victim more appalling afflictions during infancy, lurked in the constitution till age, growth, and elicited endowments rendered its attacks more severely afflicting, in proportion as interest was justly excited for its object. That though, during the earliest periods of infancy we were exposed to this as to the ordinary infectious disorders ; yet also were the instances very numerous of youth and of persons advanced to mature years, being attacked with this evil ; when it exhibited itself in a variety of disgusting characters externally on the person, or in the mournful indications of consumption. And that when once Scrofula is established in the system, it takes its own course in spite of any remedy heretofore applied in order to effect its eradication, or even retard its progress."

"If the Committee had alluded to classes above the objects of any proposed Establishment or Asylum for the diseased, they would still, by looking to the cases, be found to speak with reference to instances they had witnessed under the treatment of Mr. Whitlaw ; but they spoke also with allusion to the numbers of shocking instances under the obvious disadvantage of being poor, obliged to live in unwholesome dwellings, and almost wholly on such food, as was strongly opposed to the cure of those disorders, even in their mildest forms."

"That under all the foregoing circumstances, and urged by the considerations and wishes to which they naturally gave rise, the Committee had ventured to frame a scheme for an Asylum for the cure of Scrofulous cases, under the care and management of Mr. Whitlaw, and entertained a confidence that they had not presumed too much on public generosity ; while their hopes were firm that the advantage of such an establishment would very soon be so apparent, as to insure for it patrons and supporters among all ranks of a charitable and wealthy community. That the Asylum was intended, at the outset only, for a limited number of females, and of children under eight years of age. That the arrangements and provisions for an Establishment limited to such objects, being more simple and less expensive, involved less hazard of failure than if male adults and Scrofulous patients of all ages and descriptions were received into it.—That

while it was intended to be an Establishment, in which Mr. Whitlaw's Remedies alone should be administered, it was also intended to realize, if possible, the benevolent wishes of that gentleman to their larger extent, by inviting the personal and constant attention of the faculty in general, to the proceedings in the Asylum, and by instructing medical gentlemen *in the use* of the Remedies.

"That the Committee, assisted by information obtained from other charitable Establishments, had made an estimate, by which it appeared, that accommodation and means for the reception and care of thirty-five patients, might be had for about £2000; that averaging the stay of the general descriptions of patients in the Asylum at three months, although cases more difficult might require longer time to cure, it was hoped that that sum would, at the end of twelve months, recover one hundred poor individuals, from a disabled, hopeless, loathsome state. That it seemed evident then, that for a small sum a great good might be extended to cases of serious affliction; while a very important experiment might be made, capable of enlargement to any extent for which adequate funds might be furnished."

"That the annual expenditure, after defraying the expenses of establishing the Institution, would not exceed £1100, which afforded a hope that the Committee might soon have the means of extending its benefits to larger numbers of diseased objects."

The Committee concluded the above Report by expressing their conviction that they had brought before the consideration of the public, the existence of a most afflicting evil, highly worthy of their attention; and that they had recommended a plan for giving to numerous afflicted poor the surest means of relief, and for deriving the readiest and most important benefit, from the charity that might be afforded by a compassionate public, to its encouragement and support.

After reading the Report, the following Resolutions were agreed to:—

I. That it is expedient to raise a Fund, in order to provide an Asylum for Patients afflicted with Scrofulous or Cancerous Complaints; to be placed under the care of Mr. Whitlaw, for a term of three years.

II. That Subscribers of ten guineas or upwards shall be permanent Members, and annual Subscribers of one guinea or upwards be Members during the continuance of their Subscription; and that Donors of twenty guineas be Governors, and entitled to attend and vote at Meetings of the Committee.

III. That a Committee of twenty Subscribers be annually chosen, who shall conduct all the business of the Asylum, elect proper Officers to manage the House, and take care of the Patients, and have power to fill up vacancies: and that three be a quorum.

IV. That in the first instance the House be opened only for female Patients, or children under eight years of age.

V. That no Patient be admitted into the Asylum, but on the recommendation of a Subscriber or Member, who shall be entitled to recommend in rotation.

VI. That Patients under ten years of age, be required to pay four shillings a week, and all above that age six shillings a week for their board, and give satisfactory security for regular payment, at least, monthly.

VII. That Patients shall provide their own linen, except sheets and towels, and shall strictly conform to the rules of the Asylum.

VIII. That in order to meet the desire of persons who are in suitable circumstances, the Committee be authorised to provide for the reception of ten Patients, at such weekly payments as the Committee may deem sufficient to pay the expenses attending their reception.

IX. That a Register be kept, in which shall be regularly entered the names, ages, and circumstances of the Patients, the time of admission, progress towards cure, and any observations deemed applicable to the case.

X. That the Asylum be open to the inspection of Medical Gentlemen on days appointed for that purpose, under such regulations as the Committee may appoint.

XI. That the time during which Patients shall remain in the House shall be regulated by the Committee, according to their judgment, on the reports made from time to time.

XII. That an annual Meeting of the Subscribers be held in the first week in March, or as near thereto as the Committee may deem convenient, when a Report of the proceedings of the Asylum, the number of Patients, and the Register of cases, shall be laid before the Meeting, with the state of the funds; and a new Committee shall be elected. That three Auditors shall be elected annually from amongst the Subscribers, but no person who has supplied the Charity with any articles for the use of the Institution shall be eligible to act as Auditor.

XIII. That no annual Subscriber, whose subscription is in arrear, shall have any power or privilege to recommend any Patient, or to vote at any general Meeting, until such arrear be paid.

XIV. That the Committee have power to suspend any officer or servant engaged in the Asylum, and in case of any delinquency, to discharge them at a Meeting specially called for that purpose.

XV. That no Officer or Servant shall receive any fee, reward, or gratuity, from any Tradesman, Patient, or other Person, on any pretence whatever.

XVI. That as Mr. Whitlaw has offered to instruct a number of Medical Practitioners *in the use of his medicines and mode of treatment*, it appears expedient that Mr. Whitlaw should be requested to instruct such persons only, as may be recommended by the Committee.

At the above Meeting, a Committee was formed for carrying the preceding Resolutions into effect.

The Committee continued their superintendence of the cases brought under Mr. Whitlaw's treatment, till the 11th of July, 1822, when a second public Meeting was convened at the City of London Tavern—At this Meeting, Alderman Sir C. S. Hunter, Bart. presided:—the Committee reported, "That although a liberal Subscription had been commenced at the last Meeting, and occasionally increased, the money subscribed being inadequate to carry the proposed plan into

execution, they had confined their operations to a further observation of Mr. Whitlaw's remedies, and deemed it necessary to make a second appeal to the public, supported by the additional evidence which they were then enabled to bring forward."

"That during the interval which had elapsed, about Four Hundred Patients had been under Mr. Whitlaw's system of treatment, of which number, nearly One Hundred persons afflicted with SCROFULA, CANCER, and CUTANEOUS DISEASES, in every stage of those disorders, had been gratuitously supplied with the necessary remedies."

"That the cases requiring gratuitous relief from week to week, had chiefly and more properly engaged the attention of the Committee, although many other individuals, conscious of the great benefits they had received, and desirous that similar relief should be extended to their fellow-sufferers, had communicated to the Committee full statements of their cases."

The following Resolutions were then passed :—

"That the Report should be received and adopted."

"That it was expedient, without loss of time, to open the Asylum for the Reception of Patients afflicted with SCROFULA and GLANDULAR DISEASES, as proposed at the former Meeting, wherein the comfort of the patients might be increased, and their cure promoted, by furnishing them with appropriate food, by accommodating them in well ventilated apartments, and placing them under proper restrictions, in order that the full efficacy of the system might be most satisfactorily displayed."

It now devolves upon the Committee to state, for the information of the Public, the result of the whole of their proceedings, including, as well those cases which have occurred since the public Meeting in July, as those which have been noticed in the former Reports, so as to form one general aggregate up to the present time.

The Committee have pursued their examination of individual cases, as referred to in their former Reports, sometimes with more, and sometimes with less minuteness; and before they state the result, it may not be improper to explain the method which they have taken, to insure the accuracy of the facts, for the truth of which they pledge themselves to the public.

The Committee then declare, that most of them were entire strangers to Mr. Whitlaw, until the powerful effects of his medicines brought him to their notice; and while, from a perfect conviction founded on actual observation, they

became daily more and more confirmed in the efficacy of those medicines, combined with his* mode of treating SCROFULA and other GLANDULAR† DISEASES, they disclaim every private consideration on behalf of Mr. Whitlaw, in an inquiry, where a sense of *public duty* alone ought to influence their conduct.

With a view to satisfy themselves, and others, that the cases in which cures had been said to have been performed by Mr. Whitlaw, were real facts: and in order to detect the fallacy, if any imposture had been practised upon them; the Committee instituted a regular inquiry (say from July to October) into eighty-seven additional cases. During the whole of that examination, Mr. Whitlaw was excluded from every kind of interference, the Committee preferring to take the statement of their cases from the patients themselves, if adults, or from the parents of children who voluntarily appeared before them, for the purpose of giving testimony to the benefits they had received from Mr. Whitlaw's medicines and system of treatment.—

In every instance, the cases to which the Committee now allude, were seen by them, and they carefully ascertained and correctly registered the following particulars respecting them:

First—The name, age, and residence of the patient—the nature of the disorder under which such patient had been labouring; the date of its commencement; whether the pa-

* The Committee have remarked with satisfaction, that a tacit acknowledgment of the superiority of that mode of treatment, is becoming daily more evident. Many practitioners, without avowing their approbation of Mr. Whitlaw's System, have more or less adopted it, so far as they are enabled to do so, without the knowledge of his peculiar Medicines.

† It will not escape the observation of those who profess to watch the proceedings of Mr. Whitlaw and the Committee, that any express allusion to the Disease, called Cancer, is designedly avoided in the present appeal.

This caution, however, is not exercised in consequence of any discouragements which have been experienced in those Cases,—and still less from any change in the opinion of Mr. Whitlaw himself, who still remains firmly convinced that his Medicines and mode of Treatment, when fairly tried, will, in every case of Cancer, which has not arrived at its last extremity, be successful—and in this, he thinks he is abundantly justified by the general result of those Cases which have come under his care during the last two years, as well as formerly. Of the Committee, many concur with Mr. Whitlaw in this opinion—others do not feel themselves quite so thoroughly satisfied as to the cure of *Cancerous Patients* as in the case of Scrofula, hence the term Cancer is omitted; but here again, *all unite* in a general testimony, that whether cures are, or are not *perfected*, the general health of the patients—their comparative comfort and relief from pain—their increased spirits and complacency—and above all, the diminished virulence, malignity, and offensiveness of the Disease, when subjected to Mr. Whitlaw's treatment, exhibit effects of the most encouraging nature.

tients had been under medical treatment before they applied to Mr. Whitlaw; and what was the result of that treatment.

Secondly.—The date when the patients applied to Mr. Whitlaw; whether they used his remedies, and followed his rules for diet and regimen; for how long a time they did so; and what was the effect of his treatment.

The result of this inquiry was, that out of the eighty-seven cases registered during those three months,—

45 had been cured.

22 were convalescent, or much benefited.

20 remained as patients.

Total—87

And that the general health of all the patients had been very evidently, and almost invariably improved, whilst under Mr. Whitlaw's care, even in those cases where the disease had not been entirely eradicated.

It is not intended, by particularizing those eighty-seven cases, to convey the idea, that the Committee have, either before or since, been inattentive to the state and progress of those other numerous cases which constitute the general result they are about to give; but that, in those eighty-seven instances, a peculiar and minute mode of examination was adopted, for the more complete satisfaction of their own minds as to the efficacy of Mr. Whitlaw's remedies. Having, however, through the medium of those eighty-seven cases and numerous others which passed daily before their eyes, arrived at the most perfect conviction of the superiority of Mr. Whitlaw's medicines and treatment, the Committee have considered such minute attention no longer necessary; but they have not failed to pay strict observance to every case brought under Mr. Whitlaw's care, which has exhibited any extraordinary characteristics; and they hesitate not to declare, in the face of the public, that they do verily believe Mr. Whitlaw's medicines and mode of treatment, in every incipient case of SCROFULA and GLANDULAR DISEASE, or where its ravages have not undermined the constitution, are an *absolute specific*. That, in cases where those diseases have arrived at a most afflicting height, he has *generally succeeded*; and that, in some instances, cures have been performed, where medical men of the first eminence have *decidedly despaired*, and where, indeed, to expect success, seemed to the Committee themselves to be hoping against hope.

But it may be asked, have there been no failures? Most

certainly. Mr. Whitlaw,—with all that sanguine predilection for his own system which is so natural and inseparable from the propagator of a new discovery, but probably with no stronger prejudices in its favour, than many men of acknowledged eminence have discovered upon similar occasions,—and certainly the Committee on his behalf, do not pretend to infallibility : but they mean to state that the cases of failure have been comparatively insignificant, and very far below the ordinary proportion of any given number of patients submitted to general practice—and that in the few instances where death has taken place, it could be satisfactorily traced either to the absolutely desperate state of the patients previously to applying to Mr. Whitlaw, or to the subsequent adoption of medicines and treatment (through their own prejudices or those of their friends and connections) at variance with the system pursued by him. And there are two circumstances, to which the Committee earnestly solicit the attention of every candid and impartial friend of humanity, viz. that the vast majority of the cases, formerly brought under Mr. Whitlaw's care, were, in point of fact, and, as must almost always occur where a new medicine or novel mode of treatment is proposed, of the most deplorable and desperate description ; and that in many instances, not only have the diseases been in the very worst state of malignity, but the constitutions of the patients themselves have been sinking no less under the influence of the disease, than under the effects of deleterious and destructive medicines.

It will be admitted, that to have succeeded amidst such a mass of disease, so far as to produce but a partial effect, and even a very moderate impression on the minds of a scrutinizing public, would afford tolerable evidence of the efficacy of the system contended for ; whereas, in truth, that effect has been unusually general, and the consequent impression, where prejudice was laid aside and candour brought into exercise, almost universal. And the Committee most confidently assert, *as to nearly all the cases* which have come under their own inspection, and from the best information as to the rest—that even where a cure of the malady itself has not taken place, the general health of the patient has been uniformly amended, and consequent comfort promoted. In some instances where cure has not taken place, the peculiar malignity of the symptoms has subsided, and rarely indeed has it occurred that a patient has expressed regret at having had recourse to the medicines and treatment of Mr. Whitlaw.

What then is the general result to which the Committee are willing to pledge themselves ?—That since the month of

January, 1821, 670 Cases have been submitted to the medical treatment of Mr. Whitlaw, under their immediate inspection, more or less minute—that in consequence of that treatment,

154 have been cured.

131 have become convalescent,

191 have been materially benefited.

148 are using the remedies.

38 have withdrawn, or the event not known.

8 have died.*

670

Were it possible to ascertain exactly the number of persons who have received important benefit from this mode of treatment,† an aggregate of substantial and beneficial relief of human suffering would be presented, which the feeling mind has not often the luxury to contemplate. And when it is considered that the vast majority of those cases have thus far been all but forlorn—if not actually given over and abandoned—when it is admitted on all hands that these medicines, where they do not cure, invariably produce beneficial effects, not usually, if at all to be obtained by those most in use—is

* The 1st. Case. C. W. had been cured of disease in the spine; her death, three months afterwards, was occasioned by acute inflammation of the brain.

Case 2d. E. W. was in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, and used the remedies only a fortnight.

Case 3d. E. S. laboured under cancer. The patient residing at Bath, was not seen; she used the remedies three weeks, by which her sufferings were alleviated.

Case 4th. G. W. diseased liver and dropsy. The dropsical symptoms were removed; but he afterwards died of vomiting of blood.

Case 5th. M. H. died consumptive; the patient residing in Durham, was not seen.

Case 6th. M. A. B. in the last stage of the tabes; the patient only seen twice; the case was considered as hopeless at the commencement.

Case 7th. T. G. violent continual asthma, which was considerably relieved, but the patient died of dropsy, after his return to the country.

Case 8th. J. S. in the last stage of pulmonary consumption when first seen. The symptoms were relieved by the remedies; but no hope was entertained of his recovery.

† With the first Report the Committee printed some account of Mr. Whitlaw and his previous occupations in life, which they do not think it necessary to repeat. They would now only add, that when Mr. Whitlaw came to England, in the year 1819, he had no intention of remaining or practising medicine, but merely intended to obtain some botanical transparencies, and repair to America. Having, however, administered his medicines gratis, and performed many cures, he was solicited, and, contrary to his wishes, persuaded to remain. At the commencement, therefore, of his practice, and for a long time afterwards, he kept no account of many of the cases.

there an individual to be found, who, if he had the power, would wish to impede the progress of the proposed Asylum, or deprive his afflicted fellow-creatures of that portion of relief, which the Committee are now, after the experience of nearly two years, competent to assure a benevolent public the medicines and treatment in question are able to produce?

There are two circumstances which the Committee have great pleasure in stating:—first, that the patients themselves, who must be allowed to be tolerably capable of judging whether they have received benefit or not, give their almost* universal voice in favour of Mr. Whitlaw's treatment, and most of them entertain for him a personal regard and esteem, seldom produced but by a sense of benefit received. And secondly, that the prejudices of the public, in themselves natural, and at the same time, in many instances, justifiable, are so far subsiding—the impression produced by the numerous cures Mr. Whitlaw has effected, being so considerable—that the cases which have latterly been submitted to his treatment have been of a less desperate character than heretofore; and whereas formerly the most diseased member of a family, afflicted with these complaints, was alone sent to him as a sort of hopeless experiment—now all the afflicted members place themselves under his care, and their confidence and superiority to vulgar and habitual prejudices have been amply rewarded.

The Committee have already noticed the painful feelings which have been continually excited by the numerous objects afflicted with disease, and yet destitute of every assistance and comfort which their deplorable condition requires, who daily present themselves at Mr. Whitlaw's house, claiming his and their attention, and calling forth the deepest commiseration and sympathy.

In order that the public may judge of the means furnished towards carrying the proposed plan into effect, the Committee annex a list of the subscriptions already received.

	£.	s.	d.
The amount Subscribed already, is	-	564	7 0
Paid for Printing, and expense			
of Public Meetings	-	£. 96	17 0
For Furniture, Bedding, &c.			
for the Asylum	-	132	19 0
		239	16 0
Balance remaining	-	£324	11 0

* Two or three patients, but not more, have certainly expressed themselves hostilely and adversely; where is the public hospital, or private

Urged by every motive of compassion for those unfortunate sufferers who have been presented to the notice of the Committee, they have ventured, notwithstanding the small amount of the funds subscribed, to commence with a limited number of patients, at Bayswater. In that Establishment, the patients are provided with proper food, and every article necessary for their medical treatment. The Committee are fully aware, how desirable it is that the domestic arrangements of a public Institution should be placed under their exclusive superintendence. For the present, however, a house with extensive grounds has been taken by Mr. Whitlaw, part of which has been appropriated for the reception of those patients, at a regular weekly charge; until the liberality of the public shall enable the Committee to take upon themselves the sole possession and management of the Asylum.

That any institution requires funds, it is unnecessary to remark: that British benevolence is always ready and eager to provide those funds, if it can be satisfied that the object is legitimate, and a proportionate benefit can be ensured, is equally certain. The Committee, therefore, will not insult that benevolence, by reiterated arguments, being confident that no other inducement is necessary to call it into liberal activity, than to establish the two facts:

That misery exists,—and

That an appropriate plan of relief is provided.

The former fact stands self-evident, and is universally admitted.

That the public may be equally convinced of the latter, all persons are invited to Mr. Whitlaw's house, No. 87, Great Russell Street, on a Wednesday, between the hours of two and four, as often as they choose, to inspect the cases, and remark the progressive effects produced by the medicines and treatment of Mr. Whitlaw. And it is not wished that any individual should contribute to the support of the proposed Institution, who, after a fair, candid, and impartial attention to the subject, can conscientiously say, the object is not worthy of support.

Either Mr. Whitlaw or Dr. Pidduck will attend on the day before-mentioned, to give every requisite explanation of the cases and mode of treatment.

practitioner, that does not occasionally encounter such instances? The Committee have, however, in every case, been enabled to trace such occurrence, as far as they are concerned, to extrinsic influence, interested motives, or gross imprudence; and positively affirm that no individual case has come to their knowledge, affecting in the slightest degree either the medicines or the mode of treatment practised by Mr. Whitlaw

The Second Annual Meeting of the Subscribers and Friends of the Institution, was held in the Freemason's Hall, March, 9 1824,
VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOSEPH SYDNEY YORKE, K. C. B.
M. P., in the Chair.

The Report of the proceedings of the Committee for the last year being read, upon the motion of Major-General NEVILLE, seconded by Mr. MILLAR, it was

Resolved Unanimously ;

That the Report which has been read be approved and printed under the direction of the Committee, and that the following Gentlemen be the Committee for the year ensuing :—

Upon the motion of the Rev. BENJAMIN RAYSON, seconded by Mr. DOWSON, it was

Resolved Unanimously ;

That the most respectful thanks of this Meeting be presented to his Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK, for the very condescending and obliging manner in which His Royal Highness has been pleased to honour this Institution by becoming its Patron.

Upon the motion of Mr. STEVENS, seconded by Mr. GREEN, it was

Resolved Unanimously ;

That this Meeting is of opinion that the efficacy of Mr. WHITLAW's remedies and mode of treatment for the Cure of Scrofula is fully established by the Report of the Committee, and that his Botanical Discoveries, both as it regards Food, as well as Medicine, are so valuable, that the knowledge of them cannot be too widely disseminated, and that the benefits of the system of medical discipline introduced by Mr. WHITLAW for the Cure of Scrofula, is so perfectly and satisfactorily proved by the experiment which has already been tried in the Asylum, that it is highly expedient the Charity should be extended to Thirty Patients ; the House at present occupied for the Asylum being sufficiently capacious to receive that Number.

Upon the motion of Mr. HARRISS, seconded by Major SHELTON, it was

Resolved Unanimously ;

That the most grateful acknowledgments of this Meeting are due to the Vice-Presidents of this Institution for the honour of their patronage, and that the following Gentlemen be requested to become Vice-Presidents :—

MAJOR-GENERAL NEVILLE.

GEORGE HARTOPP, Esq. M. P.

Mr. ALDERMAN KEY.

Sir FRANCIS MOLYN OMMANNEY, M. P.

The Chairman having left the Chair, it was, upon the motion of Major-General NEVILLE; seconded by Mr. MILLAR,
RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY ;

That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to Sir JOSEPH SYDNEY YORKE, K.C.B. M.P., for the kind and disinterested manner in which he has, for the second time, condescended to take the Chair ; and for the attention which he has bestowed upon the object of this Institution by visiting the Asylum, and investigating the Cases upon which the Committee have reported.

REPORT.

THE present Meeting of the Governors, Subscribers, and friends of the Asylum for the Cure of Scrofula and Glandular Diseases, upon the medical principles of Mr. Whitlaw, is convened for the purpose of receiving the Report of the proceedings of the Committee, subsequent to the last Anniversary (held on the 18th of June, 1823), at which Sir. J. S. Yorke presided.

Your Committee feel highly gratified in being able to meet the friends of this Institution with an increasing conviction of its great utility, and to state that experience has fully justified the most sanguine expectations held out in the former Reports.

Your Committee in those Reports have related the circumstances which led to the establishment of this Charity, and of the subsequent opening of the Asylum at Bayswater, for the reception of patients, on the 14th of November, 1822. To discuss the different theories which have been advanced upon the nature of Scrofula, and the causes which produce the disease, would occupy too much time, and would be foreign to the intention of the Committee. It may, however, be observed that the celebrated Dr. Cullen, after enumerating those causes to which he ascribes the diseases in question, commences the subject of its treatment with this remark, that "for the cure of Scrofula we have not yet learned any practice that is certainly, or even generally successful." And another author, of no less celebrity, speaking of the hereditary character of this disease, says, "that there is no malady which parents are so liable to communicate to

their offspring as Scrofula, for which reason people ought to beware of marrying into families affected with this disease." From the observations which your Committee have been enabled to make upon the efficacy of Mr. Whitlaw's remedies, and mode of treatment of this very prevalent and most distressing disease, they feel themselves more and more justified in giving every publicity to a system of medical discipline which they have themselves seen is capable, not only of disarming that disease of its terrors, but even of eradicating it from the constitution altogether.

It will be sufficiently obvious to every discerning mind, that by receiving a given number of patients afflicted with Scrofula into an Asylum, wherein the strictest attention is paid to diet, regimen, and medical treatment, a conclusive experiment would be made as to the efficacy of the system resorted to for its cure. This experiment has now had a fair trial, and the Committee are happy in having it in their power to congratulate the Subscribers, and friends to the Institution, upon the complete success with which it has been attended, and upon the quantum of relief which has been afforded, considering the infancy of the Establishment, and the limited amount of the funds which have been entrusted to their care. In proof of this statement, the Committee proceed to a full detail of all the cases which have been admitted into the Asylum since the last Report.

ABSTRACT OF

No.	Age.	Description of Disease.	Time afflicted.
1	29	Scrofulous disease of the hip joint, which was dislocated and surrounded with ten open wounds, discharging a large quantity of matter. Health and strength so reduced that she could scarcely walk.	7 years.
2	13	Scrofulous tumour and ulcerations of the glands of the neck, extending from ear to ear, and discharging copiously purulent matter, mixed with blood.—Her health was very delicate.	3 years
3	17	Scrofulous tumours and ulcerations on the side of the face, and of the glands of the neck, extending from ear to ear; and a distortion of one of the vertebræ of the neck, which was excessively painful.	4 years.
4	12	Scrofulous ulceration on the right arm and neck, and extensive marks of the disease on the left arm, afflicted also with Saint Vitus's Dance.	14 years.
5	22	An eruption extending over the face, general health so much impaired as to render her incapable of any active exertion.	17 years.
6	13	Scrofulous enlargement of the abdomen and constant head-ache. General health very bad.	3 years.
7	17	Very large scrofulous swelling of the left breast, sometimes exceedingly painful. Inflammation of the eyes, and nearly blind from white specks on the eyes; her health and strength so reduced as to render her incapable of earning a livelihood.	7 years.
8	14	Scrofulous ulceration, extending over the left cheek, and glandular swellings under the chin—large scars on the left arm.	7 years.
9	7	Scrofulous ulceration and diseased bone of the foot, extensive wounds under the ham, and an abscess in the groin as large as an egg.	14 months.

THE CASES.

Date of Admission.	General Remarks.	Remained in the Asylum.	Result.
November 16, 1822.	The limb being dislocated, no hope was entertained of curing the lameness; but the discharge from the wounds was stopped, and the general health so much improved, that she was able to perform the office of servant in the Asylum, and still continues well.	3 weeks	Convalescent.
November 14, 1822.	The tumour subsided, and the ulcers healed. The improvement which took place in this patient's general health during the time she was in the Asylum was very conspicuous.	32 weeks	Cured and remains perfectly well.
November 19,	The tumours gradually subsided, the ulcerations healed, the projecting bone in the neck was reduced, and ceased to be painful, and her general health was re-established.	37 weeks	Cured and remains well.
December 5, 1822.	This patient was one in a family of 5 children, all of whom have been cured by means of Mr. Whitlaw's remedies and mode of treatment.	25 weeks	Cured and remains well.
December 6, 1822.	The general health and strength of this patient was so much improved, that she could walk 9 miles with little fatigue, and the eruption on the face is gradually disappearing.	42 weeks	Convalescent.
January 17, 1823.	Whilst under medical treatment in the Asylum the symptoms disappeared, but on returning home they have returned.—Her parents are very poor, and from the unwholesome diet, the other children are similarly affected with disease.	12 weeks	Convalescent, but has relapsed.
December 5, 1822.	The swelling of the breast gradually subsided without breaking, the inflammation of the eyes ceased, the white specks nearly disappeared, and her health and strength were restored, so that she was able to go into service.	16 weeks	Cured and remains well.
April 17, 1823.	The ulceration on the face was gradually disappearing and the glandular swellings had totally subsided. This patient is one of a family of 6 children, all of whom have been more or less afflicted, and have been cured by the same means, under Mr. Whitlaw's care (two had the bones of the foot diseased.)	27 weeks	Convalescent.
May 2, 1823.	The abscess discharged and healed; the wounds in the ham and foot are also healed, and are quite sound. Two other children in this family have been similarly afflicted	3 weeks	Cured and remains well.

No.	Age.	Description of Disease.	Time afflicted.
10	4	Scrofulous ulceration and diseased bone of the heel. The foot subject to frequent and violent attacks of inflammation, attended with fever.	18 months.
11	23	Scrofulous ulcerations near the hip joint, and glandular swellings at the upper part of the thigh. General health in a very delicate state, so that for twelve months she was unfit for service.	2½ years.
12		This patient was labouring under general debility, and complained of violent pain in the right side, and violent pains and swellings of the cheek, in consequence of disease in the cavity of the bone; admitted on the recommendation of Miss Vansittart for a few weeks.	For many years a great sufferer.
13	9	Immense glandular swellings on each side of her neck. So much emaciated as almost to be reduced to a skeleton. Skin covered with thick light brown scales.	
14	11	Glandular swellings under the ear as large as a pigeon's egg, and is very deaf. Her general health in a very delicate state.	5 years.
15	7	Very large scrofulous swellings of the glands on each side of the neck and under the chin.	7 years
16	6	Two scrofulous ulcerations on the right elbow joint, which is locked, another ulcer on the left arm, one on the shoulder joint, and another under the left eye. This child is of a very delicate scrofulous habit.	3½ years
17	5	Porrigo favosa—a most scaly eruption, covering the whole head, drying into thick brown crusts, and itching excessively.	From infancy
18	13	Scrofulous ulceration on the back of the hand, which has distorted the fingers, and another place on the leg, which are discharging matter.	7 years.
19	3½	Cutaneous ulceration or erosions of the skin, appearing in circumscribed patches on the face, head, arm, and thigh. Her brother died lately of a diseased hip joint, and she has another afflicted with diseases of the foot. Her father died of rheumatic gout, and her mother has very delicate health.	From infancy.
20	15	Glandular swelling under the ear, on the side of the neck, as large as a pigeon's egg, which is very hard.	4 months

Date of Admission.	General Remarks.	Remained in the Asylum.	Result.
May 2, 1823.	The inflammatory tendency of the foot completely subdued and ceased to be painful. Her mother being obliged to leave London, requested her child might accompany her before the cure was complete.	21 weeks	Very materially benefitted.
May 2, 1823.	The wounds healed, the tumours subsided, and her constitution was so much invigorated, that she is in the situation of a nurse-maid, and enjoying perfect health.	22 weeks	Cured and remains well.
	The attacks of pain and inflammation became much less frequent, and her general health very materially benefitted.—She afterwards went to Margate, where she continued to improve.		Derived very great benefit.
August 29, 1823.	This patient was in so deplorable a state, that she was only admitted for six weeks; but her general health improving, the glands subsiding, and gaining flesh and strength, she continues a patient, with every prospect of a cure being performed.		
September 10, 1823.	The glandular swelling has begun to suppurate, and is gradually subsiding; her general health is daily improving, and her hearing is more acute.		Remains a Patient in the Asylum.
October 24, 1823.	The glandular swellings are gradually reducing in size, and separating into smaller distinct tumours. General health is much improved.		Ditto.
October 29, 1823.	The wounds continue to discharge, but they are in a healing state, and the general health of the Patient improves daily, so that every hope is entertained of her recovery.		Ditto.
November 19, 1823.	The eruption gradually disappeared, and the hair has grown again. His general health is very good. All his brothers and sisters have been similarly afflicted, and cured by the same means.	13 weeks	Cured.
December 5, 1823.	During the short time this patient has been in the Asylum, her general health was greatly improved, and the wounds are in a healing condition. That on the leg is nearly well.		Remains a Patient in the Asylum.
December 11, 1823.	The ulcerations are evidently diminishing in size, and her general health is improving.		Ditto.
January 16, 1824.	The tumour is considerably reduced, and her general health is mending.		Ditto.

Your Committee cannot help expressing their regret that the Cases upon which they have to Report were not more numerous; but when it is considered how severely the majority of the patients were afflicted; how inveterate were their diseases, and how great was the relief afforded; *seven* having been cured; *four* rendered convalescent; *two* materially benefitted; and the *seven* remaining in the Asylum are so evidently improved in constitution, that they may be said to be advancing rapidly towards convalescence; your Committee feel satisfied that the facts now adduced are sufficient to prove, that had their funds enabled them to receive a much greater number of patients into the Asylum, which they earnestly hope may soon be the case, the relief afforded would have been proportionably extensive. From the attentive observations which your Committee have made upon those cases, which they have seen in every stage of the complaint, they feel justified in asserting that patients afflicted with Scrofula, if brought under this treatment at an early period of the disorder, may confidently anticipate a speedy cure; whilst those in whose constitutions the disease has made greater ravages, although necessarily requiring more time, are still within the controul of this plan of medical discipline.

Your Committee have the further satisfaction to report, that such is the value and efficacy of these remedies, that in various parts of the kingdom similar success has resulted from their administration; several instances of which are adduced in an Appendix to this Report, particularly one furnished by Mr. Whitlaw and Dr. Pidduck, as the result of the introduction of this mode of treatment into the Workhouse of one of the most populous parishes in the Metropolis, upon a considerable number of patients, who have been entrusted to their care by the Directors and Guardians of the poor of that Parish.

Your Committee have also continued their weekly attendance at Mr. Whitlaw's house, on the Wednesdays, where a considerable number of poor patients, not less than 20 every week, regularly apply for relief, and are supplied by Mr. Whitlaw with remedies, *gratis*. Out of this number of patients who have fallen under the observation of Members of the Committee, the following cases are selected as additional evidence in justification of their conclusions :—

Cases of Patients who have fallen under the observation of Members of the Committee at Mr. Whitlaw's on Wednesdays.

The preceding 87 Cases are mentioned in the former Report.

No. 88.—C. O., aged five years, afflicted two years with scrofulous ulcerations in the arm and neck.—She is now well.

No. 89.—L. G., aged five years, afflicted nearly two years with several scrofulous ulcers in the left arm, the elbow joint locked.—Cured, but the elbow joint remains stiff.

No. 90.—H. M., aged thirty-two years, afflicted five years with cutaneous disease (supposed to be scrofulous) on both hands.—Cured in six months, and continues well.

No. 94.—G. B., aged ten years, afflicted four years with scrofulous diseases of the cheek, and exfoliations of the bone ; very large scrofulous swellings under the ear and lower jaw. Cheek quite well, only a slight deformity of the lower eyelid remaining.—The tumours have nearly disappeared.

No. 115.—R. R., aged twenty-two years, afflicted three years with an eruption over the whole body, which discharged a quantity of matter, and dried into thick brown crusts or scales, which fell off, leaving the skin raw beneath.—Cured, and has remained well several months.

No. 130.—E. C., aged sixty years, afflicted five months with an eruption on the hands and arms which totally disabled him from following any employment.—Cured, and has remained well some weeks.

No. 145.—J. M., aged twenty years, afflicted eleven years with a scrofulous disease of the bones of the nose and scrofulous ulceration, which destroyed the bridge of the nose. White swelling of the knee, and her health much impaired. Wounds are all healed, and her health restored. The treatment was commenced, by correspondence, in August, 1822. The patient is now in London, and appeared before the Committee on Wednesday last to give testimony to the great benefit she had derived.

No. 160.—S. H., aged twenty-two years, afflicted fifteen years with an eruption, said to be scrofulous, covering her body from head to foot, so thick that she was literally enveloped in a case, which cracked and left the skin raw and bleeding. Her health was destroyed by the violence of the disorder.—Cured, her skin being perfectly smooth, and her health restored.

The foregoing cases are a selection from many, which the Committee have registered at their weekly examination of the Patients, taken since the last Public Meeting, as evidence of the efficacy of the remedies and mode of treatment employed, because the symptoms were so strongly marked and so unequivocal as to the nature of the disease, that they could scarcely be mistaken by the most inattentive observer. As it may, however, be objected, that although in cases of long standing the Patients have derived only temporary relief, and that a longer time is required to establish the permanency of the cures, your committee rejoice in being able to meet such an objection by a reference to several cases which they formerly reported to have been cured. Those Patients whom they have frequently met lately, instead of shewing any tendency to a relapse, are evidently more robust and healthy, with less appearance of sickness and delicacy of constitution than they were some two and others three years ago, since which time they have remained free from disease.

Thus your Committee, after the most minute investigation of at least 120 Cases, besides many others which have come under their notice incidentally during the space of three years, not only find no reason to retract

any thing they have before advanced, but, on the contrary, they feel warranted in confirming all the facts stated in their former Reports.

The Committee now feel themselves called upon to advert to the state of the Funds, from which it appears, that after defraying the expenses of the Asylum for fourteen months, from November 14, 1822, to December 31, 1823, there remains a balance of only 68*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* in the Treasurer's hands at Christmas last, which balance is inadequate to meet the current expenses of the present Quarter.

Your Committee are therefore under the necessity of appealing to the benevolent feelings of the Public for the means of maintaining this Charity, entreating them to exert their influence with their friends to procure for it an increase of patronage and support.

The House (part of which at present is only occupied by the Patients in the Asylum) is sufficiently capacious to accommodate thirty Patients instead of eight, so that by an increase of expense, much less than proportional, the benefits of the Charity are capable of being extended to that number, by which means the efficacy of Mr. Whitlaw's remedies and mode of treatment would be still more unequivocally confirmed, and the Public confidence more fully established.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF CASES

BY MR. WHITLAW AND DR. PIDDUCK.

THE Directors and Guardians of the Poor of one of the most populous parishes in the metropolis, were induced by the favourable testimony of the Committee at the last Public Meeting, to place thirteen patients under the care of Mr. Whitlaw and Dr. Pidduck, in a ward set apart for the reception of the patients.

The following is a brief statement of their cases, and the result of the treatment, up to the present period.

TREATMENT OF CASES, COMMENCED JUNE 27, 1823.

No. 1. M. S., aged 9 years ; afflicted five years. Scrofulous disease of the foot, with exfoliation of the bone. An abscess in the groin as large as an egg, advancing to suppuration. purulent ophthalmia. Pulse quick and irregular ; complains of pain in the abdomen, and is of a very scrofulous habit of body.

July 22.--Abscess in the groin, burst and discharged a large quantity of matter. The vertebræ in the lumbar region project, and she complains of severe pain when they are pressed ; eyes nearly well, and has suffered repeated attacks of inflammation in the foot.

August 21.—The discharge from the abscess opening in the groin was so profuse as to reduce her to the lowest stage of debility.

January 28.—Her general health is very much improved, and her foot has ceased to be painful.

March 2.—The ulcerations in the groin are healed ; that on the foot still continues open, but the discharge from them is very trifling. A glandular swelling in the neck, which has existed for some time, is advancing to suppuration.—Her general health is very good, and her eyes are quite well.

No. 2. M. D., aged 14 years ; afflicted 3 years. Purulent ophthalmia, which has frequently occurred. Discharged from the workhouse ; cured September, 1823.

No. 3. M. W., aged 11 years, afflicted from her birth with white swelling and dropsical state of the left knee joint. A tumour on the left arm, just below the elbow, which is inflamed. Chronic inflammation of the eye-lids. Shoulder joint had been affected with scrofulous ulceration, leaving extensive scars. It is still very painful occasionally.

August 21.—In consequence of eating a quantity of unripe fruit she was attacked with fever, by which the scrofulous disease was very much aggravated. The tumour on the fore-arm burst, and discharged a considerable quantity of matter.

The last autumn she was covered with a thick eruption of rank pustules in successive crops, which terminated in dry brown scabs or scales.

January 28, 1824.—The white swelling of the knee-joint is completely reduced, and she has the free use of the limb. The ulcer on the fore-arm is healed, and perfectly sound.—The shoulder-joint is no longer painful. The eyes are free from inflammation. The eruption is entirely removed ; her skin being quite clear. In short, she is free from any complaint.

March 2.—Continues in perfect health.

No. 4. J. P., aged 7 years ; afflicted two years. Scrofulous ulceration on the left fore-arm and elbow, with swelling and partial contraction of the elbow-joint, and ulceration on the right fore-arm. Complains of frequent and severe attacks of head-ache.

January 28.—The ulceration on the right fore-arm quite healed ; those on the left nearly so. General health is very good ; he is very robust ; the head-aches have ceased.

March 2.—No material alteration in the appearance of the ulcerations. His general health continues good.

No. 5. J. A., aged 10 years ; afflicted five years. Scrofulous ulceration on the left fore-arm, near the elbow-joint.—Abdomen very tumid ; complains of pains in the head.

January 28, 1824.—The ulcerations on the arm are nearly healed ; his general health is improved, but he still looks delicate. This boy's mother is a very weakly woman, and his father is paralytic.

March 2.—The ulcerations on the arm continue in nearly the same state, but his general health is decidedly better.

No. 6. W. C. S., aged 11 years, afflicted four years. Extensive ulceration just above the knee of the left leg, from which there has been exfoliation from the thigh bone ; ulceration of the glands in the groin. A painful tumour just below the right elbow-joint. Complains of pain in the ischiatic nerve when pressed.

September.—Exfoliation of the thigh bone to a considerable extent had taken place ; about forty pieces were discharged. The wound was nearly healed, when, from some unknown cause, it opened again to the extent of three inches in length—and the tumour on the arm suddenly inflamed, swelled, burst, and discharged a quantity of matter.

January 28.—The wounds on the thigh and arm are healing, and his general health is remarkably good.

March 2.—Wounds continue nearly in the same state, and his health is good.

No. 7. E. P., aged 4 years, afflicted from infancy. Scald-head (*porrigo scutulata*) covering the whole head. Glandular swelling and ulceration behind the ears. Eyes affected, purulent ophthalmia.

January 28, 1824.—The eruption on the head has disappeared, a slight scurfiness only remaining. The glandular swellings are reduced, and the ulcerations are healed. Eyes are free from complaint, and she is in good health.

March 2.—She continues well, excepting a slight degree of scurfiness, for which her head is ordered to be re-shaved.

No. 8. M. H., aged 6 years ; afflicted 3 or 4 years. Purulent ophthalmia and opacity of the cornea, the consequence of repeated attacks of inflammation of the eyes, rendering her almost blind. A pustular eruption of the hands and in the bend of the arm, resembling purulent itch.

In the summer this Patient was attacked with acute febrile symptoms and obstinate constipation, with violent pain in the head, for which active treatment was required. She gradually recovered, after an illness of some weeks.

January 28.—The eyes are free from inflammation, and the opacity of the cornea is nearly removed. The abdomen is reduced to its natural size. Her general health is very good.

March 2.—Excepting a slight cold, she continues very well.

CASES

RETURNED FROM THE

MARGATE SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.

TREATMENT COMMENCED OCTOBER 25TH, 1823.

J. S., aged 12 years ; afflicted above 5 years. Scrofulous ulceration of the glands of the neck extending from ear to ear. The whole throat is very much swelled, and another ulceration over the right collar-bone. She is very deaf, and there is a copious discharge of purulent matter from both ears. She has a bloated appearance, and the abdomen is very large and hard.

January 28, 1824.—The swelling of the throat and neck is diminished, so that the marks of the disease are less conspicuous. The ulceration on the shoulder is nearly healed ; the deafness and discharge from the ears continue nearly the same. The enlargement and hardness of the abdomen has much decreased. Her general health is very good.

March 2.—Excepting one or two of the old wounds which dried up at Margate, but which have re-opened, she continues well ; the discharge from the ears diminished, and her hearing more acute.

E. N., aged 10 years ; afflicted 12 months. Inflammation and purulent ophthalmia of both eyes. She has lost the sight of one eye, and the vision of the other is very indistinct from opacity of the cornea. Scrofulous ulceration over the right clavicle. Abdomen very large and hard.

January 28, 1824.—The inflammation has disappeared, and the sight of both eyes is restored, a slight degree of opacity only remaining ; but which is gradually diminishing.—The ulceration on the collar-bone is healed, and sound. Her general health is very good.

March 2.—Continues to improve constitutionally.

G. T., aged 12 years, afflicted from infancy ; scald-head. Extensive scars on various parts of his body and limbs of scrofulous ulceration. One large ulcer on his back, and another on his side, are still open.

January 28, 1824.—The ulcerations have all healed. The eruption on his head is removed, excepting a slight degree of scurfiness on the patches where the eruption appeared.—His general health is very good.

March 2.—All the ulcers which ceased to discharge at Margate have broken out afresh ; but those which have healed since his return, continue sound. The appearance of the head is nearly the same. His general health continues good.

J. W., aged 10 years ; afflicted one year and a half, in consequence of an injury from jumping over a post. Diseased hip-joint ; the head of the bone is thrown out of its socket, and the limb is shortened. The hip is much enlarged. Two ulcerations in the middle of the outside of the thigh discharging purulent matter.

January 28, 1814.—He has been reduced to the utmost debility by the formation of a large abscess over the hip-joint, so that his life was considered in imminent danger, and confined to bed three months. The abscess burst and discharged copiously. His general health is so much improved, that, with the aid of crutches, he can walk about the ward, and his recovery is confidently expected.

March 2.—The discharge from the hip is still very copious, but he continues to gain flesh and strength, and his general health is very much improved since the last report.

H. K., aged 16 years ; afflicted 8 years. (Has not been a patient in the Margate Sea-bathing Infirmary, nor regularly under treatment with the other patients) admitted into the ward September, 1823. Diseased knee joint, preceded by a white swelling. The limb is contracted, and the ulceration extends round the knee, up the thigh, and down the leg. Her general health is very bad, in consequence of repeated attacks of inflammation in the knee-joint, and the formation of fresh abscesses.

January 28, 1824.—The swelling of the knee-joint has been considerably reduced, and it is less subject to inflammation, and her general health has been evidently improved since she has been under treatment.

March 2.—Complains of violent pain on the knee and in the side, attended with some fibula excitement ; the catamenia have never appeared.

Thus it appears that *four* Patients have been cured, *four* rendered convalescent, and *five* materially benefitted. So that, although in three instances they had violent symptoms to contend with, which threatened the lives of the Patients, those not actually cured are still progressively advancing towards convalescence.

The Committee have received the following Letter from Mr. WHITLAW, which they judge it expedient to lay before the Public :—

Great Russell-street, March 25th, 1824.

GENTLEMEN,

The moment is now arrived when I feel it my duty to inform you that the necessity of my revisiting America, a measure to which you will recollect I have already frequently called your individual attention, is become so urgent that it cannot with propriety be much longer delayed.

I have therefore come to the determination of proceeding to that country in the month of September next, when I hope to

C.

be able to prosecute the following important objects to a satisfactory result—

1st. To make arrangements for ensuring a supply of the requisite medicinal herbs adequate to the increasing demands of the Public, and to point out the situations, not easily communicated by writing, where they may be gathered in the greatest abundance, and in the highest state of perfection; and

2dly. To finish those practical experiments on the aphorisms of Linnæus, upon which I have for many years been engaged, and the completion of which I consider will prove, in a medical point of view, of the utmost importance to the human race.

I beg leave to remark, that Dr. Pidduck having been engaged with me for upwards of two years, during which time he has carefully watched the effects of the Remedies and Mode of Treatment which I have introduced, is now perfectly competent, with the aid of his own medical science, to undertake the charge of the Patients confided to our care, as well as to superintend those who may be placed in your Asylum at Bayswater, with the aid of such additional assistance as any increase of business during my absence may render necessary. And further, that it is my decided intention, if Divine Providence permits, to return to this country in the following May, or as much earlier in the ensuing year as the completion of the objects above contemplated will allow. Nor can I, Gentlemen, with satisfaction to my own mind, conclude this communication without expressing my grateful feelings for that kind and generous support you have individually and collectively afforded to my views, and by which you have aided, I trust, my honourable exertions for the relief of no small portion of suffering humanity.

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,
CHARLES WHITLAW.

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Stewart, William, esq. Mitre-court, Cheapside.....	5 5	1 1
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Ditto, Second Donation	5 0	1 1

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR 1823.

Receipts.

	L.	s.	d.
Balance of former Account.....	324	11	0
Subscriptions and Donations	221	15	0
	546	6	0

Payments.

	L.	s.	d.
Furniture	114	11	6
Rent and Taxes.....	68	12	3
Coals	28	17	6
Advertisements and Anniversary expenses.....	21	6	2
Matron and Servants.....	52	16	0
Printing	33	15	8
Repairs and Garden	11	7	6
Board of Patients and medicines	212	8	8
Received of Patients	66	0	0
	146	8	8
	477	15	3

Examined and } Frederick E. March, }	Auditors.	Balance	68	10	9
Approved. } Peter Stainsby, }					

A
LETTER
FROM
MR. CHARLES WHITLAW
TO THE
COMMITTEE OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA
AND GLANDULAR DISEASES,
AT BAYSWATER,
ON THE
SUBJECT OF A LECTURE ON SCROFULA,
Delivered at St. Thomas's Hospital, 1824. .

GENTLEMEN,

I FEEL it my duty to submit to your consideration and that of the public, some remarks suggested by the perusal of the following Letter, which was inserted in the *Bath and Cheltenham Gazette* of the 3d. instant.

To the Editor of the Bath and Cheltenham Gazette.

SIR,

IN your paper of last week, as well as in some of your brother editors' of a late date, I perused, with feelings of a very mingled character, an article extracted from the *Lancet*, and said to be part of one of Sir Astley Cooper's last lectures. You will indulge me with the insertion of a few remarks on the subject to which it refers, which is, *the prevalence and the cure of Scrofula*.

It is matter of lamentable reflection that that disease should abound as it does, and it affords a confirmation of the truth of what Sir Asley says of its prevalence, that cases of Scrofula have lately come to my knowledge in this town and neighbourhood, till the number now amounts to upwards of fifty. It is still more lamentable to reflect, that, abounding as this disease appears to do, it is on the increase,—the plague is spreading;—but yet more lamentable would it be, if, as Sir Astley states, there were “no specific remedy for it.” Can Sir Astley believe that there are no remedies provided in nature for that malady

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by a merciful and gracious God, as well as for others? Doubtless there are; and such as would be found efficient, if called into use, and duly employed. If such remedies are not *known* to the medical world, I think it behoves those whose profession it is to seek, and those who, it is expected, should know and properly apply them, to commence examining what can be either discovered or effected, to save their fellow-creatures from the misery and disgust, and the community from the deplorable ravages of a malady, which otherwise is likely, ere many generations are past, to taint the whole mass. I well know that by the mode of professional treatment, which, like self-arrogated orthodoxy in divinity, has confined itself to one imbecile system; and contented itself chiefly with exclaiming against *imaginary* innovations, or in endeavouring to suppress the truth, till all were well nigh about to perish under their accumulated maladies; little good has been or can be effected. I well know that hydrargyrum, and antimony, and ablutions of salt water to stimulate the parts affected to action, enable them to throw off the viscid humours, and induce absorption or supuration, have proved their inefficacy to produce any sanative result. I well-know that alkalis, and muriates, and submuriates, and sarsaparilla, and the like, to correct the scrofulous diathesis, fail to do so in ninety cases out of one hundred. I well know that digitalis, and hyoscyamus, and such paralyzing narcotics, pushed in a worse than quack-like manner, to allay the morbid excitability peculiar to scrofulous subjects, have baffled the expectations of their originators and employers. All this has been better known to the profession for centuries, till their failures in this disease have constituted it the *opprobrium medicorum*. But I also know, that by simple and natural means, some hundreds, once wretched objects from scrofulous affections and ulcerations, have been delivered from the virus; the alarming tumours and enlargements have been dispersed; the joints, hampered with advancing contractions, have been released; the excoriations replenished with new flesh, and healed; and instead of puckers and seams, knots and scars, the surface has become sound and clear, and there is scarcely any mark of disease having ever existed. And I have it on the testimony of a regular medical gentleman, in corroboration of what I myself have seen, and who, having inspected the cases to which I allude, hesitates not to declare, that he believes them to be perfectly sound and good cures, that he never saw the like before, and that it is worth the while of any medical gentleman, or other persons interested in such a matter, to travel five hundred miles to see the subjects so cured. I have moreover, myself, a number of patients, on whom I have expended some scores of pounds in efforts of from three to eighteen months standing, by the usual means, who are now, by a differ-

ent process, in less than three months, altered in a manner that is most gratifying, and that indicates a rapid approach to a state of recovery and curation; as the patients before alluded to have exhibited and maintained, for a length of time sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous mind that is not wholly blinded by prejudice, infatuated by party spirit, or enslaved by jealousy and bigotry. The means that have effected these cures and this change are such as assist those parts, which are the seat of the disease, to throw it off and recover their natural tone and purpose in the human frame; and of course, by so doing, "regulate the secretions." These are the means discovered by Mr. Whitlaw, and employed in London under the superintendence of himself and Dr. Pidduck, and by several private individuals in different parts of the kingdom; from a conviction of their superiority and efficiency over every thing admitted into use by the faculty.

It is with extreme reluctance, Sir, that I obtrude myself in this way upon your columns, and upon the notice of the public: but when a gentleman, elevated as Sir Astley Cooper is, and in a lecture, *ex cathedra*, to those who will thereby be prejudiced to the public detriment, ventures to assert that there is no specific for Scrofula, and that whoever professes to have discovered one is only attempting to gull mankind; and when such assertions get abroad under the influence of such a name, it becomes, I think, the duty of those who know otherwise from trials which the profession will not make and set their faces against, to state what they do know, and have proved, for the benefit of suffering humanity.

I shall be happy, therefore, if the statement here given you, which I could not withhold on reading the article referred to from the *Lancet*, should arrest the attention, and prove of interest to any sufferer under Scrofula. It will also afford me real pleasure to give any further information or direction to any inquirers so interested, as I have had the privilege of such observation and experience as enable *me* to speak with some confidence, and of already satisfying several ladies and gentlemen who have done me the honour of inspecting my poor patients, and in particular the Hon. Capt. Waldgrave, of Harptree Court, and other gentlemen in the vicinity, that there *is* a specific for Scrofula, simple and easy in its use, of general and ready application, and perfectly safe, whilst effectual, in its operation.

I am, sir, &c.

JOSIAH ALLPORT.

Chippenham Vicarage, July 31st, 1824.

To the Reverend and respectable Author of the above Letter, I beg leave to offer my sincere thanks, for his honorable attempt to counteract the influence of prejudice and cal-

unny ; but the subject appears to require a few observations from myself, to prevent my opponents from availing themselves of what may be considered a technical inaccuracy in Mr. Allport's statement.

When I first read the above Letter, I confess I somewhat doubted whether the language and epithets ascribed to Sir Astley Cooper, in a publication called the *Lancet*, were justly attributable to that respectable practitioner. Upon reference, however, to the pages of that work, I find that in a lecture delivered at St. Thomas's Hospital, on the 17th of May last, the lecturer (who is there denominated the "Worthy Baronet," and must, therefore, I suppose be considered Sir Astley Cooper), is made to use the following expressions :— "As to any specifics for the cure of the complaint (Scrofula), I need not tell you that such do not exist."—"Gentlemen, you may lay it down as an axiom, that there is no specific for the cure of Scrofula ; and he who says there is, attempts to *gull mankind* by the assertion of what is not true."—*Lancet*, Vol. IV, No. 3, pp. 69, 74.

Whether Sir Astley Cooper intended to include me and my system in the above anathema I cannot tell ; and if he meant to restrict the term "*specific*" to its strict technical import in medical phraseology, I shall not perhaps, differ much from him ; viz. that there is not any one separate and distinct medicine which is, in all cases and circumstances, to be relied upon, as a certain and never-failing remedy for the Scrofula. How many such specifics there may be in the whole circle of medical science, if limited within this narrow definition, the worthy Baronet will perhaps inform his admiring pupils in some future lecture !

But if Sir Astley intended to assert, that there is no *mode of treatment*, and no *combination* of medicines, which may be safely and securely relied upon as *generally* successful,—not merely for enabling a scrofulous patient to put on a *summer appearance*, or *fair weather dress*, but such as will justify the medical practitioner in holding out to the scrofulous patient, a rational, scientific, and well-founded expectation, that his disease will be constitutionally eradicated, and that he will be restored to health and strength (in which accommodated sense I frequently assert that my remedies amount to a specific for this afflictive malady, and I believe medical men do the same in relation to other medicines and diseases), I presume to give to Sir Astley Cooper the most positive and unequivocal contradiction ; and I venture to assert, that the statement attributed to the worthy Baronet

could never have been made if he had taken the trouble to investigate the cases in your asylum,—those referred to by Mr. Allport, in the vicinity of Chippenham,—or the still more numerous cases which are to be seen at my house every Wednesday.

Nor does it seem very consistent with that spirit of liberality for which the faculty so vehemently claim credit, or with that candour by which a learned and enlightened profession ought always to be actuated, dogmatically to assert that medicines, of the virtues and properties of which Sir Astley Cooper is wholly ignorant, may not be capable of producing a certain effect ;—or that an individual must necessarily be an impostor, or propose to *gull mankind*, because he does not choose to communicate gratuitously to every apothecary in the kingdom, those discoveries which have been the result of his own labour and anxious perseverance ; and the benefit and advantage of which he has, therefore, the most unquestionable right to reserve to himself as long as he may think proper. Surely it argues no common portion of vanity, and a total want of humility, for any practitioner, however exalted the eminence to which he may have attained, to assume, that it is impossible for any other individual to have acquired the knowledge of useful remedies, merely because they are unknown to himself. Sir Astley Cooper must be well aware, that the history of medicine furnishes a complete refutation of so absurd an idea ; nor will it be matter of great surprise to those who are acquainted with Sir Astley Cooper's habit of life and line of practice, if he, in particular, should not have absolutely exhausted the whole *arcana* of the vegetable and mineral worlds.

It is not my intention to press this part of the subject further at present, and still less to say any thing offensive or disrespectful of Sir Astley Cooper, who justly occupies an eminent station in public opinion, as an *operating surgeon* ; but it is my duty to state, that I entirely differ from him as to the mode of treating scrofulous patients, as laid down in the above and subsequent lectures ; and that I consider it little less than a miracle if a patient, under such a mode of treatment as that ascribed to Sir Astley in these lectures, does not become much worse, rather than better.

I repeat, I wish to avoid every offensive intimation ; but I should not be honest were I to conceal, that multitudes of cases pass under my eye every week, where the very treatment, and the very medicines, recommended by Sir Astley

Cooper,* and others analogous to them, have been practised and administered for years without any effect *decidedly* beneficial, and, I wish I could say, without any effect *decidedly* deleterious, but which have yielded to my own system of treatment, and to the medicines which I am enabled to administer.

Sir Astley Cooper facetiously remarks, “ I remember being once called on to subscribe to a charity, instituted for the cure of Scrofula, and I said that I had no objection to subscribe, if its benefits were to be extended throughout the year; because, if its operations were to be extended all the year round, the eyes of the subscribers would be opened to the inefficacy of any charity of the kind. The way also to try the value of nostra, blazoned forth as specifics for the cure of Scrofula, is to watch their effects during the whole year, for else you may be deceived.”—*Lancet*, Vol. IV, No. 3, p. 68.

I do not know to what Institution this remark alludes, but if it were intended for any other purpose than to relieve the *ennui* frequently produced by an hospital lecture, I hesitate not to claim the worthy Baronet's benevolence on behalf of your *Asylum*, at Bayswater, “ the benefits of which are extended *throughout the year*,” and where he may himself, as a Subscriber, watch the effects of my system and medicines “ *all the year round*,” and I beg to assure Sir Astley, I am not in the least apprehensive of the consequences, even from his discriminating science, provided he will lay aside his prejudices, and be candid.

I beg leave to add, that with many of the remarks of Sir Astley Cooper, and with *some* of his principles, I entirely agree; but as to the *media* through which the desired results are to be obtained, we differ as widely as from east to west; and surely we may do so, and yet both be honest men.

I should never think of suggesting that Sir Astley Cooper meant to *gull mankind*, or was struggling to support a tottering system by the weight of a great name, because he administered corrosive sublimate, calomel, hydrargyrum cum cretâ, bark, steel, caustic alkali, soda, wine, fermented liquors, &c., although I verily believe that such remedies are no less improper and injurious in this particular disorder than they are positively and necessarily destructive to the human frame in general. I have no doubt that Sir Astley prescribes these

* Regular entries, containing a scientific description of each case, and of the different practitioners who have been previously and successively consulted, are made in the books belonging to the *Asylum*.

medicines because *he believes* them efficacious ; but is that any reason why I am to abstain from administering other remedies, which I *know*, after *many years experience*, to be efficacious ; and, what is of no small importance, if in those few instances where they may not produce a cure, so far from injuring, never fail essentially to benefit the general health ?

I have, however, great confidence in the worthy Baronet's fineness of character and liberality of feeling ; and have no doubt, that in a short time, he will readily acknowledge his error, and consider it a point of honour to approve and applaud a system, which it is neither in his power, nor, as I hope, within his inclination, effectually to impede.

I have to apologize for the length of these remarks, with which, probably, I should not have troubled you but that I am about shortly to proceed to America for the purpose of securing a more regular supply of the remedies, which, connected with my system of treatment, have already proved so decidedly beneficial ; and aware that it is probable some malicious attempts might be made to injure that system, and to impede the efforts of the truly respectable practitioner, who will superintend it during my absence, I have deemed it right to make this public statement in reference to the above lectures on Scrofula and its cure.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES WHITLAW.

37, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury,
August 31st, 1824.

INSTITUTION for the Cure of Scrofula in all its various forms, Schirrous Tumours in their incipient stage, Cutaneous Diseases, Liver Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Debility, and all Disorders arising from derangement of the Digestive Organs, upon the Medical Principles of Mr. CHARLES WHITLAW, by means of American Vegetable Decoctions, a suitable plan of Diet and Regimen, and the Medicated Vapour-Baths.

PLAN OF DIET AND REGIMEN.

Unwholesome food, impure water, and irregularities in diet, being the primary causes of most chronic diseases, it is necessary that patients afflicted with the above-mentioned disorders, should pay the strictest attention to their mode of living, not only during the progress of cure, but even afterwards; as the same causes that produced a disease will occasion its return.

Farinaceous Vegetables.—Bread, wheat and rye flour, oat, barley and pease meal, rice, arrow-root, sago and tapioca, are recommended: but potatoes, and bread adulterated with potatoes and alum (*a species of fraud the most pernicious; because the alum, by constipating the bowels, and the potatoes, by fermenting in the stomach, slowly induce many dangerous diseases*) are forbidden.

Boiled Vegetables.—Green pease, French and Windsor beans, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Scotch-kale, turnip, spinach, beet-root, sea-kale, asparagus, artichoke, Jerusalem-artichoke, vegetable marrow, celery, dandelion, carrot, parsnip, leeks and onions, when thoroughly cooked, also pumpions and squashes, in all their various modes of cooking, are recommended.

Raw Vegetables.—Water-cress, American-cress, mustard and garden-cress, lettuce, endive, nasturtium, radish, scurvy-grass, corn-sallad and celery, are also recommended.

Fruit.—Acidity in the stomach being one of the most prominent symptoms of derangement of the digestive organs, the patients must abstain from fruit; especially from currants, gooseberries, grapes, plums, cherries, oranges, lemons, dried currants, raisins and prunes; from vinegar, pickles, and acids of all kinds.

Animal Food.—Milk, eggs, sweet butter, new cheese, the lean of mutton, beef, lamb, veal, fowls, turkeys, game and fish, thoroughly cooked, and oysters, shrimps, crabs and lobsters, may be eaten in moderation; but pork, the fat of meat, ducks, geese, and eels, rich soups, gravies and other greasy substances, salt meat, rancid butter and decayed cheese, are strictly forbidden.

Drink.—Water being the natural diluent and solvent of the food, and constituting the chief part of the fluids of the body, the purest and softest filtered rain or river water should be chosen, as being the most wholesome; but water containing putrescent animal and vegetable matter, hard pump, or well water; chalybeate springs, or water impregnated with iron, and water contaminated with the oxide of lead, in consequence of passing

through leaden pipes, and remaining in leaden cisterns, is very deleterious, particularly in cases of Scrofula and Consumption, and therefore to be avoided.

Coffee, cocoa, chocolate, sage tea, British herb tea, toast-water, and spruce beer, are allowed. But since, in all cases of debility, a large quantity of fluid is injurious, the patients should drink as little as possible; and, in order to diminish the necessity of drinking, they should abstain from salt, as it excites thirst, fever, and inflammation; and, from China tea, wine, cider, perry, and malt liquors, as they entirely counteract the beneficial effects of the medicines.

Air and Exercise.—To promote the cure, it is indispensably necessary that patients, and particularly those afflicted with Scrofula, who are frequently averse to active exertion, should rise early and take as much exercise in the open air as can be borne without pain or excessive fatigue.

The Medicated Vapour-Bath, employed with the Vegetable Decoctions, is a powerful auxiliary in the cure of the above-mentioned diseases. The effects of the Vapour-Bath are:—

1st.—To equalize the circulation of the blood, and hence to remove coldness of the hands and feet, and to lessen the determination or flow of blood to the head.

2d.—To promote sweat, and re-establish insensible perspiration, and thereby to relieve symptoms of internal inflammation.

3d.—To diminish nervous irritability.

4th.—To promote cutaneous eruptions, and remove diseases of the skin.

5th.—To remove the effects of mercury from the system.

6th.—To promote absorption of dropsical effusions.

7th.—To relieve difficulty of breathing, and hence to cure Asthma, and other diseases of the chest and lungs.

8th.—To strengthen the stomach, and impart a tone to the digestive organs.

9th.—To promote the healing of Scrofulous and Chronic ulcers.

10th.—To remove Gouty and Rheumatic pains and swellings from the joints.

11th.—The Quinicy. The bath has never failed to relieve it.

12th.—The Croup. It may be regarded as a specific.

13th.—The Hooping Cough—gives great relief.

14th.—The Measles—no instance of death having taken place, when the bath has been employed.

The American Vegetable Decoctions, combined with the use of the Vapour-Bath, ample experience has proved to be invaluable remedies for the prevention and cure of the yellow and putrid fevers; and they are, therefore, particularly recommended to persons going abroad to a hot climate.

Vapour-Baths on the most approved principle, both simple and medicated, ready at all hours in the day.





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